

U. S. HOLDING BAG IN MUNSEY DEAL

Washington Bankers Decide It Must Bear Loss, if There Is Any.

ASSURED OF SAFETY, GUARANTEE IS GIVEN

Believed by This Means Promised Deposit of \$500,000 May Be Enforced.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Dec. 18.—Convinced that in case of loss the United States government would have to bear it, the eleven national banks which are members of the Washington Clearing House have devised a form of guarantee for the \$1,000,000 deposited in the Munsey Trust Company by Assistant Secretary John Skelton Williams on November 22, which their several boards of directors are proceeding to execute.

Attorneys for the banks pointed out, as told in these dispatches, that there was a grave question as to the legality of the action of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and that any stockholder of the United States Trust Company might nullify by an injunction the value of the securities of that company which Assistant Secretary Williams accepted as collateral for the loan.

The banks have decided now, however, that should there be any loss through an injunction it would be possible for them to escape responsibility for the reason that the acceptance of that collateral was the official act of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and that, therefore, they are not incurring any unwarranted liability by executing, in modified form, the guarantee which Assistant Secretary Williams has been so anxious to obtain.

"If, because of the illegality of the act of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the collateral of the United States Trust Company is tied up by one or more of the stockholders of that concern, no loss could fall on us or our stockholders. Uncle Sam would be the loser," is the way one banker put it to-day.

The bankers would not execute what they term the "false pretences" guarantee or application, which asked for this million dollars to move the crops and which was first demanded of the national banks by Williams, but inasmuch as they had given their word to see the transaction through they have finally framed a form of guarantee which they are willing to execute.

In so far as the question of recovering the \$1,000,000 deposited with the Munsey Trust Company is concerned, the bankers have obtained from Assistant Secretary Williams a declaration that they, and not the United States Treasury, stand in the relation of depositors in the Munsey Trust Company, and they have decided, therefore, with the advice of counsel, that they have it in their power to demand the return at any time by the Munsey Trust Company of the sum advanced.

Frank A. Munsey has not yet made good the promise of his personal representatives, Stuart Oliver and R. Lancaster Williams, that he would himself deposit \$500,000 in the Munsey Trust Company, but it is believed that the power of the national banks to withdraw from that company the \$1,000,000 deposited by the Treasury, but charged to them, can be used at any time to compel Munsey to make good the promise.

The efforts to resuscitate the United States Trust Company, and thus to wipe the Treasury slate of the transaction whereby it promoted the absorption of that company by the Munsey Trust Company, have not met with much success, although the stockholders are still anxious that this end should be achieved. To effect this it will be necessary to find someone who is willing to come forward with a considerable amount of capital, with which to set the failed institution on its feet.

And those who were prepared to take that step before the absorption of that company by the Munsey Trust Company are not now willing to do so.

The effort has not yet been abandoned, and the Treasury Department would be as much gratified if it could be accomplished as would the stockholders of the United States Trust Company, so that it may be effected ultimately. But the prospects of success are not now bright.

MILK NOW MADE FROM A POWDER

Fooled Indianapolis Health Board Till Too Much Fat Was Put In.

Indianapolis, Dec. 18.—When the inspectors for the City Health Board here found bottles of milk yesterday in which the cream settled upon the bottom of the bottle, instead of on the top, it was discovered that for a month many persons have been using a manufactured milk, which was sold for the real product.

The milk is manufactured by mixing a powder with water and adding enough cream to give the mixture the proper amount of butter fat. This fluid stands all the tests required of real milk.

With no milk being shipped into the city at the time of the recent strike and the supply apparently normal, the Health Board sent out inspectors and samples of milk were analyzed. The samples were up to the required standards, but the search for the source of the milk supply was continued.

The discovery of the manufactured milk was brought about when one company put too much butter fat in its newly made supply. This caused the cream to settle to the bottom of the bottles.

When it was found the manufactured milk fulfilled all requirements as to the various standards the board ordered that, commencing on Friday, all manufactured milk must be so labelled.

DISILLUSIONED.



"Gee! Three of 'em!"

COURT TAKES GUNMEN'S CASE

Final Arguments Made in the Appeal of the Rosenthal Murderers.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Dec. 18.—Robert C. Taylor, Assistant District Attorney of New York, concluded before the Court of Appeals to-day the arguments in the appeal of the four gunmen convicted with Charles Becker of the murder of Herman Rosenthal in New York on July 15, 1912.

Mr. Taylor criticized the brief of Judge A. T. Clearwater, attorney for the convicted men, because of its length.

"Judge Clearwater," said Mr. Taylor, "certainly does not agree with Shakespeare that brevity is the soul of wit. I had to wade through 173 pages, and to find the exact purpose of any given portion was like hunting for a needle in a haystack."

"As for the use of the nicknames of the gunmen, I can see no harm in it. Justice Gott permitted it, so that the right persons would be identified and not confused with some one else. Witnesses of the defence, in fact, referred to the convicted men by their nicknames."

Mr. Taylor told of their flight after the murder and of the false statements they made.

"It would seem," said Mr. Taylor, "that there was concerted action between the defendants, on the one hand, and Becker, Rose and others, on the other. It is shown that Rose proposed the murder to these defendants at least two weeks before it took place. They had expressed their willingness to commit it. On the night of the murder they were in Weber's poker room and went to the scene of the murder, and were all present when Rosenthal was killed."

Mr. Taylor argued that premeditation was shown, and he said that "Sam" Schepers was not an accomplice under the law.

Mr. Taylor called attention to the bad character of the four gunmen, and said that the judgments of conviction should be upheld. The case was submitted for a decision after Judge Clearwater took half an hour to reply to Mr. Taylor.

FITZGERALD MEN PUZZLED

Don't Know Whom to Support for Mayor of Boston.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Dec. 18.—Twenty-four hours from the time that Mayor Fitzgerald officially dictated his valedictory political leaders to-night had hardly recovered from the shock of the announcement. His withdrawal from the race for Mayor was entirely unexpected, even by the Mayor's confidential advisers, and the ambiguity of the Mayor's statement left his followers in doubt as to which way their support should go.

The general opinion was that Thomas J. Kenney, president of the City Council, would profit enough to land him a winner. The Fitzgerald faction is openly "sore" at Representative James M. Curley for continuing his campaign during the Mayor's illness. It is not believed, however, that Fitzgerald will sanction any open movement toward Kenney. If there is a swing it will be beneath the surface. There are three other candidates, John R. Murphy, an anti-Fitzgerald man; John A. Keller, formerly Representative, and Ernest E. Smith, insurance member of the City Council. None of these is taken seriously, and withdrawal of any would cause no surprise.

Wilson's Critic to Speak.

The policy of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan in dealing with the Mexican problem will be the topic of a lecture to-morrow night by Major Cassius E. Gillette, in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, at No. 29 West 23rd street, at 8:30 o'clock. It was announced yesterday that the lecturer would "deal very frankly" with the subject.

ROCKEFELLER ENJOINED

Barred from Troubling Tenants of Cleveland Block.

Cleveland, Dec. 18.—John D. Rockefeller, his wife, Laura S. Rockefeller, his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and their agents were perpetually restrained from interfering with the occupancy of the Weddell Block, East 66th street, in a decision to-day by Judge Neff in Common Pleas Court.

The suit was brought after tenants of Kohlbitz Brothers, holders of a ninety-nine year lease on the building, had been ejected by agents of Mr. Rockefeller.

WOMAN OF MYSTERY DEAD

Rich Recluse Found Unconscious in Boarding House.

Asbury Park, N. J., Dec. 18.—Found unconscious in her room at a boarding house in Summerfield avenue, Mrs. Louise Loughlin, an aged and supposedly rich recluse, was taken to Ann May Memorial Hospital, Spring Lake, where she died to-day without having gained consciousness.

An air of mystery had surrounded the woman since she made her home at the house some time ago. The few persons who visited her in her ill ventilated room on the top floor were surprised at the evidence of refinement. Mrs. Loughlin, however, told nothing concerning herself.

Evidently realizing that her end was near, she sent a postal card to Dr. James F. Ackerman three days ago. The woman's condition at that time did not appear to be serious. Dr. Ackerman informed Mrs. George Morrow, of Allentown, president of the ladies' aid society. When members of the society went to visit her yesterday afternoon Mrs. Loughlin was unconscious in bed.

Mrs. Loughlin was believed to have owned property in Philadelphia, where she lived before coming to this city.

AUTOS OR EGGS, IS MONTCLAIR CRISIS

Women Assert That High Cost of "Poultry Pearls" and Other Food Means Poverty.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Montclair, N. J., Dec. 18.—Either the automobile or the egg has got to go in this town; for eggs have taken such a financial joy ride, owners of machines complained to-day at a meeting of women to discuss the high cost of living, that cupboard are bare in many Montclair homes.

The women journey to the meeting place—the Teachers' Club—in limousines and touring cars. There were not many gaunt faces to be seen, but pride may have conquered the evidences of hunger. Mrs. Leslie McQuilkin, wife of a government architect, broke the sad news. She carries a market basket to the shops every morning in her automobile.

"We should put a ban on eggs," she said. "Do you not realize that in many homes in Montclair starvation threatens? Because of the increased cost of eggs it is a question whether one is to buy eggs or gasoline."

Mrs. J. W. Slayback opposed a boycott, in sympathy for the retailers, and she said that if the tradesmen were forced into keeping the shipments of eggs for which they had contracted earlier in the season the harmony between buyer and seller would be destroyed. Up jumped Mrs. Frank Hall with the assertion that if housewives paid their bills more promptly there'd be no danger of lack of co-operation. Great applause followed.

A vote on the boycott question was taken, and it resulted in a decision to hold aloof from eggs. A branch of the Housewives' League was also formed.

Fourth Trial of Dr. Hyde.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18.—Dr. B. Clarke Hyde will face trial a fourth time on the charge of murdering Colonel Thomas H. Swane, according to Floyd Jacobs, County Prosecutor. The Court gave definite assurance to-day that it would pay the cost of a fourth trial.

CULLEN RESENTS COURT CRITICISM

Retiring Judge Declares Comments of Taft and Roosevelt Are Unjustified.

Albany, Dec. 18.—Criticism of the court made by Presidents Taft and Roosevelt was termed "unjustified" to-night by Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen of the New York State Court of Appeals. The judge will retire on January 1 under the age law, and his remarks were made at a dinner given to him by the Albany County Bar Association.

Technicalities, red tape and an imperfect jury system, Judge Cullen said, were responsible for many alleged miscarriages of justice for which the bench was held responsible. He called attention to the Thaw case, saying that the "whole responsibility for the miscarriage of justice in this case was due to the action of the jury."

Judge Cullen favored the appointment rather than election of judges. The principles for which judges acted rather than their individual characters have been criticized, he said, in bringing the names of the two former Presidents into his remarks.

"These criticisms have been greatly fostered by the public addresses of the two living ex-Presidents of this country, both of whom I have the honor of knowing, and both of whom, in their personal characters, I highly respect," the judge added.

"I resent their criticism not because I believe that courts more than any other human institution should be exempt from criticism, but because I think in both cases the criticism is unjustified."

Colonel Roosevelt frequently used what is known as the fees case to illustrate what he contended was usurpation of power by the New York State Court of Appeals. This charge, Judge Cullen said, was "wholly unfounded."

In a recent address before the American Bar Association Mr. Taft asserted that lawbreakers feared federal courts more than state courts, "because law and justice more certainly prevail there than in unbecome and mere sentiment."

"I think it not necessary for the proper praise of the federal judiciary to indulge in aspersions on the state judiciary," Judge Cullen remarked. "The court is reactionary I deny. That it is stationary I admit. I assert that if it were otherwise it would usurp power not conceded to it."

WALKED FROM ARCTIC

Members of Lane Expedition Leave Icebound Schooner.

Seattle, Dec. 18.—Captain Louis Lane of the cutter schooner Polar Bear, which is frozen in the Arctic Ocean near Flaxman Island, arrived from Valdez by steamer to-day, accompanied by Ellen S. Draper, Jr., of Boston, son of ex-Governor Draper of Massachusetts; Dunbar Lockwood, also of Boston, and Will T. Hudson, a newspaper photographer.

The men walked from the Arctic schooner to Circle City, Fairbanks and Valdez.

George Silsby and John Heard, sportsmen of Boston, and Samuel Miller, W. Sprague Brooks and Joseph Dixon, scientific collectors, remained on the vessel. They might have come out with the Lane party, but preferred to remain and obtain polar bear and musk ox.

Cardinal Rampolla's Testament

Rome, Dec. 18.—The coffin containing the body of Cardinal Rampolla was closed to-day with the solemn ceremonial of the Sacred College. A testament was found dated 1889, but intimates of the existence of a will dated some years later. In fact, the Cardinal left a small key with a label on which was written:

"This opens the black case containing my last will." The case, however, has not been found.

Philippines Printers Named.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Dec. 18.—Governor Harrison of the Philippines has appointed Edward B. Gessler, of Ohio, director of printing, and Samuel Musick, formerly of Washington, assistant director. These men take the places of others whose resignations were demanded by Governor Harrison.

GLYNN NOT TO JOIN FIGHT ON MURPHY

President Wilson and Mr. Mitchel Need Not Seek His Aid.

"TAMMANY" NO OPEN SESAME TO JOBS

Governor Intends to Keep Out of Politics and Attend to Duties, He Says.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, Dec. 18.—Governor Glynn, who soon has to fill some of the biggest jobs in the state service, was asked to-day what would be his attitude toward Tammany Hall.

"I shall treat the members of that organization like any other Democrats," he said. "I shall not consult or attack Charles F. Murphy, and if he or anybody else attempts to interfere with my administration I shall fight—and in the open. The fact that a man is a Tammany man will be no advantage to him in getting a position from me. Neither will it be a bar to him. If he is the man I want for the job I shall appoint him, regardless of what particular branch of the party he belongs to. I have received no requests from either Tammany Hall or the state organization for appointments, although individual members, including several legislators, have recommended names to me and have applied for positions themselves."

The Governor would give out none of these names. He also said that he would not be influenced by President Wilson, saying that New York was too big to be the tail to the national administration's kite. The Governor said he would be neither a Murphy man nor a Wilson man, but a Glynn man.

Cites Hughes and Roosevelt.

The Governor said he did not believe President Wilson would expect him to join with him and Mayor-elect Mitchell in any fight on Murphy.

"I admire President Wilson," he said, "and shall support his national administration as loyally as I can, but I do not believe the way to help the Democratic party in the state or the nation is to set up a bargain counter for public offices in the Executive Chamber."

"You may remember that Governor Hughes had to decide the same question. President Roosevelt put it up to him at the time of the Kelsey incident, when he removed 'Archie' Saunders from a federal job and sent word to Hughes that he was prepared to fight a fight against the machine, using patronage as a club. Hughes declined to join. During his four years he consistently refused to permit his appointing power to be used as a pawn in a political fight. I think he was right, and I shall follow his example."

The Governor said he did not expect to be renominated, adding that he had been a Representative in Congress, State Controller, Lieutenant Governor and now Governor and that he had had his share in public office and honor.

Calls Sinking Fund Law Absurd.

Initial steps in Governor Glynn's efforts to cut down appropriations were taken to-day. Public Service commissioners of the 2d District were called before him and the Board of Estimate to explain the uses to which they expect to put the appropriations they seek. Other department heads will be called in to make similar explanations.

The Governor believes that the sinking fund law is "absurd." In an effort to effect a change in the system of payments which will be fair to all concerned he is seeking the advice of bankers.

It is the Governor's idea that the payments on the sinking funds should have been arranged so that a larger proportion of the expense should fall on future generations. At the present rate of payment the fifty-year bonds may be met in forty years, and this money is needed elsewhere.

Forty business men already have signed their willingness to serve on Governor Glynn's commission to study the conduct of the state's business. The Governor and William Church Osborne, chairman of the commission, will select the twenty-five, probably to-morrow, choosing men of different political and business interests.

GERMAN REFUSAL FINAL

Last Hope of Seeing Fatherland at Panama Fair Dies.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The collapse of the German parliamentary movement in favor of official participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco was followed to-day by the dissolution of the committee which had been formed to organize a great non-official exhibit. The bureau of information for those desiring to exhibit is to continue in existence, but otherwise the scheme for a collective German exhibit is dead.

The bill introduced early in December in connection with an appropriation for the arrangement of an official German exhibit is not to be brought up again for discussion.

It was announced yesterday at Columbia University that a petition has been forwarded to his majesty Emperor William of Germany, through the Imperial Chancellor's office, requesting Germany's representation at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915, at least in the fields of art, including the industrial arts, education and social welfare. The petitioners call specific attention to the significance of German influence on the intellectual life of the United States.

London, Dec. 18.—The Cabinet to-night decided against official representation of Great Britain at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

MAY CHAUFFEUR FREED

Court Holds Him Blameless in Running Down of Boy.

Patrick Kiley, chauffeur for Mitchell May, Secretary of State, whose automobile ran down six-year-old Sidney Shinkoff, of No. 229 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, at Snyder and Bedford avenues, Wednesday night, was exonerated by Magistrate Nash yesterday in the Flatbush court.

Detectives Conroy and Owens, who made the arrest, charged Kiley with violating the Callan law by failing to stop after hitting a person. Magistrate Nash said there was no evidence to hold Kiley on, and that the case showed the necessity of protecting automobile owners from the careless use of the streets. By a co-incident, Mr. May issued a statement from his office yesterday, against the reckless use of the streets by chauffeurs.

BERMUDA

48 Hours Frost to Flowers

If you have never visited these islands of enchantment, now is the time to plan. Special Steamship Rates and Inclusive Tours will be continued throughout January. Book now. Turn to page 13 and read full particulars.

AT DANGER POINT IN STATE'S FINANCES

Hinman Cites Figures to Show Democrats Have Nearly Bankrupted New York.

Albany, Dec. 18.—In a statement issued to-day Harold J. Hinman, minority leader in the last Assembly, reiterated his charge that the Democratic administration had placed the state on the verge of bankruptcy.

"With the prospect of a new bond issue of \$20,000,000 to complete the barge canal," he said, "and the projects for additional appropriations for more canals and the confessedly incomplete system of highways, with the \$100,000,000 already appropriated for them, with the failure of the state to sell its bonds last fall, the necessity that arose of issuing short-term notes, which fall due next February, and the general business depression now prevailing, the question arises whether we are approaching a condition which for a time threatens the state's credit, and which, if the state's affairs continue to be conducted as they have been conducted during the last three years by the Democratic party, means state bankruptcy."

"The present authorized bonded indebtedness of the state is \$229,000,000. The total assessed valuation of the state is \$11,000,000,000. The present authorized bonded indebtedness, therefore, means a 2 per cent mortgage on every piece of property in the state, or, more concretely, means a \$1,000 mortgage on every \$50,000 farm in the state and a \$100 mortgage on every \$5,000 farm. Considering the bonded indebtedness of the cities, villages, towns and counties of the state, coupled with the state debt, the mortgage may reach 10 per cent."

"From the \$229,000,000 for highways, barge canals and canal terminals, not one bit of revenue will come into the treasury. To the original cost must be added maintenance charges. Maintaining the Erie Canal is upward of \$1,000,000. The chances are that the barge canal will cost much more as a maintenance proposition. "When we have built our contemplated system of 12,000 miles of highways the state will, within a few years, be called upon to expend \$12,000,000 a year for the maintenance and repair of these highways. The interest and sinking fund charges will make the total cost of highways a year \$20,000,000."

FOR SAFETY AT SEA

Committee of London Congress Completes Its Work.

London, Dec. 18.—The Committee on Life-saving Appliances, appointed by the International Congress on Safety at Sea, has agreed on its recommendations which will be submitted to the congress early next month.

The principle of "boats for all" has been accepted, subject to the proviso, proposed by the British delegates, that where the fullest use is made of the space available for the fitting of davits, pontoon rafts may be provided for 25 per cent of those aboard, and lifeboats of a recognized type for the remainder. The lifeboats may include a limited number of motor boats.

On the initiative of the American delegates an important recommendation is made relative to the danger from fire, namely, that no passenger vessel should carry a cargo of such a nature or stowed in such a manner as might be calculated to endanger life or the safety of the ship.

Other recommendations relate to patrols for the detection of fire and steam pumps for extinguishing it; regulations for the manning of passenger vessels and the number and qualification of boat hands. On the latter point a great divergence of opinion was shown. "The American delegates suggested one year's service at sea as the qualification, while other delegates favored three years' service. Eventually recommendations were adopted in accordance with the current practice on large liners."

As the committee comprised thirty experts, representing all the nations participating in the conference, it is believed that the congress will adopt the recommendations.

JEWISH BOY MURDERED IN ALLEGED RITUAL WAY

Thirteen Wounds Inflicted in Region of the Neck—Russian Peasant Arrested.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—At Fastoff, in the government of Kieff, a Jewish boy, twelve years old, named Pashkoff, the son of a tailor, has been murdered under mysterious circumstances. On December 9 a number of children were playing outside a tea-shop situated in the centre of the town, when a peasant approached young Pashkoff and asked the boy to accompany him to his house, at the same time offering a bribe of five kopecks. The boy refused, but the peasant grasped him by the arm and dragged him away despite the shouts of the other children.

Pashkoff's little sister followed, but presently lost sight of them and then went home to tell her parents what had happened. The parents took up the search, but without success, and the following morning they went to the police, from whom they learned that the body of a boy had been found in a timber yard.

Pashkoff identified the body as that of his son, and the police thereupon arrested the peasant. The latter admitted having taken the boy away, but denied having murdered him, although there were traces of blood upon his clothes. The body of the boy, it is stated, has thirteen wounds in the region of the neck, between the right and left ear.

DUKE SELLS MORE LAND

Commanding Site Acquired by Shakespeare Committee.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 19.—Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre committee has acquired an important site in Bloomsbury from the Duke of Bedford for the purposes of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre. The site occupies a commanding position in Gower street and has four frontages. The purchase money is stated to amount approximately to \$300,000.

New Army Corps for France.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, Dec. 18.—A Senate committee adopted to-day a bill creating a 21st Army Corps, with headquarters at Epinal, in the Department of the Vosges, on the eastern frontier.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR IS FORESHADOWED

German Lines Fail to Arrive at Understanding—Great Losses Feared.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—"The Journal of Commerce" to-day contains the following telegram from Vienna:

"It is now authenticated that the two big German steamship companies have failed to arrive at a settlement of their differences despite the earnest overtures which have been made on their behalf. The situation has been aggravated by the Hamburg-American line deciding to reduce its rates before the important meeting of the North Atlantic Conference, fixed for January 21, and as a result of this decision agents here and at other points on the Continent have been notified by the British and Continental lines that they will be reluctantly compelled to follow the decision of the Hamburg-American line. Accordingly, there is every reason to believe that at the conference the agreements now existing will be terminated after January 21."

"In shipping and government circles there is an intense feeling of resentment against this forced situation, which is said to have arisen from a desire on the part of the Hamburg-American line to assert to the world the strength of its individual position."

"All companies in face of the present situation are preparing to meet the sweeping reduction of rates decided upon by the Hamburg-American line by making similar reductions, which it is felt will lead to one of the most disastrous rate cutting wars that has ever happened, and will involve the companies concerned in a loss of hundreds of millions of Kronen."

UNREST IN SANTO DOMINGO

United States to Pass on Legality of Elections.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 18.—With the exception of the slight delay that one of the political parties, aggrieved over the procedure, withdrew from the elections in Santo Domingo on Tuesday, everything passed off excellently, according to an announcement made at the State Department this afternoon. Just why the party withdrew is not made public, but it is assumed that the leaders of the party considered that they were not getting a square deal.

The situation will doubtless give the American "observers" recently sent to Santo Domingo an opportunity to report on the merits of the elections which the party which has withdrawn have made. When they were sent to Santo Domingo it was announced that one of the purposes for which they were going was that impartial witnesses might be had if there was any dispute as to procedure. It will now be necessary for the United States to pass judgment upon the legality of the elections of Monday and Tuesday.

No prediction could be procured at the State Department to-day as to the likelihood of a revolution in Santo Domingo. It is known, however, that there is opposition in certain quarters to the present regime, and those familiar with the affairs of the country look forward to a period of turmoil and unrest.

BORIS IN HIS OWN DEFENCE

Counsel for Frank A. Munsey Apologizes for Libel.

London, Dec. 18.—The Grand Duke Boris of Russia, a cousin of the Emperor of Russia, took the witness stand to-day in the Lord Chief Justice's Court in order to rebut the allegations of misconduct and cowardice brought against him in a magazine article. In connection with which he had brought suit for libel against the Frank A. Munsey Company. The